

STANKOVIC, Sinisa C.; MARKOVIC, Nada D.

Inhibitors of oak acorn. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.8/10: 519-525 '60/'61.

1. Sumarski fakultet, Beograd.

YUGOSLAVIA

DAVCEV, Prof. Dr. Penco, VANOVSKI, Dr. Bojan, and MARKOVIC, Dr. Nenad, Internal Medicine Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, Skopje

"Testing of Gastric Secretion with Nicotinic Acid"

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 88, No 5, pp 481-488

Abstract: Stimulation of gastric secretion by nicotinic acid was studied on 239 patients with gastric and extragastric disorders. The results obtained with nicotinic acid (100 mg) were similar to those obtained with histamine (0.5 mg). The nicotinic acid test proved particularly useful in the determination of acidity in ulcerative gastric changes, non-ulcerative dyspepsia, and gastritis. It was superior to the caffeine test, showing acidity in cases in which wrong values indicating achylia were obtained by the latter. The maximum test with doses of 150 mg nicotinic acid was applied to 147 patients in cases in which the ordinary test indicated achylia. Side effects in tests with the maximum dose of nicotinic acid were more frequent and pronounced than in tests with the ordinary, lower dose. Graphs and tables, 11 references (1 Yugoslav, 10 Western). English summary. Manuscript received 20 Jun 65.

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- 31 -

MARKOVIC, O. and ANDRAVIC, N.

"Geology and Tectonics of the Areas Around the Villages of Iscenica, Drina, and Struganik, Western Serbia" J. III
(BORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 31, 1933, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, 1C, Vol. 1, no. 5, May 1 4/ mol.

O MARKOVIC

C Z E C H

✓ Isolation and determination of honeybee poison. O.
Markovik and L. Mohnar (Slov. akad. vied. techn. org. Československé
Akademie v Bratislavě). Chem. Zvesti 8, 80-90 (1954).—Poison
(I) produced by stinging honeybees was studied. Isolation
was based on method of irritating bees by elec. stimulators.
I contains 1% histamine and quant. detn. of I is based on
the properties of histamine. Polarographic detn. with the
help of Hrdlicka (C.A. 28, 7131^a) reaction and colorimetric
detn. by the biuret reaction are described. 28 references.
Jan Micka

MARKOVIC, C.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

V. Prose chromatographic determination of oxydimorphine
in the presence of morphine. O. Matkyva, J. Molnar
and J. Tomka (Slovenská akadémia vied, Bratislava, Slovakia) (Chem. Zvesti, 1981, 5, 101-105). — The
separation of oxydilmorphine (I) and morphine (II) by paper
chromatography is described. R_f values for I and II in
chromatograms of a series of different samples are given. Chromatograms
of morphine-HCl and its salts (for injection), of different
years of origin and different year of manufacture, are shown.
Jan Mika

MARKOVIC, O.; SELICKY, F. V.; SIMAGJAKOVA, J.

The use of mucin from flax seed for preparation of crystalline suspension of estrogens. Cesk. farm. 4 no.5:243-246 June 55.

1. Zo Slovenskej akademie vied, Chemicky utav, oddelenie experimentalnej farmakologie, Bratislava Z Ustavu farmaceutickej prevadzky Farmaceutickej fakulty UK v Bratislave.

(PLANTS

flax, mucin from, use in prep. of crystalline suspension of estrogens)

(ESTROGENS

prep. of crystalline suspension, use of mucin from flax seed.)

MARKOVIC, O.

V The isolation of galericin from *Galega officinalis*. O.
Markovic and V. Dittkova (Sloven. Akad. vied., Bratislava, Czech.) - Chem. Zvesti, 9: 576-6 (1955). - From the
fresh seeds of *G. officinalis*, 0.06% galericin (I) was isolated in
the form of sulfate. In seeds one year older the content of I
was less than 0.1%. In the dried plant less than 0.1 months,
and 0.005% of I was found, yield as borate and phospho-
molybdate, calculated as sulfate. - Jan Miks

MARKOVIC, O. : REXOVA, L.

Determination of scopolamine in the presence of a surplus of morphine and ethylmorphine.

p. 192 (Chemicke Zvesti) Vol. 25, No. 4, Apr. 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DULOVICOVA-BOHMOVA, Blanka, promovany chemik; MARKOVIC, Oskar, inz.,
promovany farmaceut

Activity of hyaluronidases in various kinds of honey. Chem
zvesti 16 no.6:458-462 Je '62.

1. Katedra organickej chemie a biochemie, Prirodovedecka
fakulta univerzity Komenskeho, Bratislava a Ceskoslovenska
akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied,
Bratislava. Adresa autorov: Piestany, Biochemicke laboratorium
Statnych kopalov (for Dulovicova-Bohmova); Piestany, Vyskumny
ustav reumaticickych chorob (for Markovic).

MARKOVIC, Oskar, inz.; REXOVA, Lubomira, inz.

Examination of components in the individual varieties of bee
poison. Chem zvesti 17 no.9:676-684 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav reumatologicky, Piestany (for Markovic).
2. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akade-
mie vied, Bratislava, Dubravska cesta (for Rexova).

*

SITAJ, S.; MARKOVIC, O.; VLK, I.

Critical evaluation of determination of sialic acid in the
diagnosis and evaluation of the activity of rheumatic fever.
Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.19:509-512 8 My'64

1. Vyskumny ustav reumatickych chorob v Piestanoch; riaditel:
doc. dr. S.Sitaj.

MARKOVIC,O.; HUTTL, S.

Contribution to a methodical approach to determination of
protein and glycoprotein components in synovial fluid. Cas.
lek. cesk. 103 no.19:522-525 8 My'64

1. Vyskumny ustav reumatickych chorob v Piestanoch; riaditel:
doc. MUDr. S.Sitaj.

HUTTL, S.; MARKOVIC, O.

Synovial exudate in hydrops articulorum intermittens. Cas. lek.
cesk. 103 no.30:834-842 27 Jl'64

1. Vyšetrený stav reumatických chorob v Piešťanoch; prednosta:
doc. dr. S.Sitaj.

REXOVA, Lubomira, dr.; MARKOVIC, Oskar, inz.

Chemical characterization of some low-molecular elements
of bee honey. Chem zvesti 17 no.12:884-890 '63.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej
akademie vied, Bratislava, Dubravska cesta (for Rexova).
2. Vyskumny ustav reumatologicky, Piestany (for Markovic).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUTTL, S; MARKOVIC, O.

Research Institute of Rheumatic Diseases (Vyskumny ustav
reumatickych chorob), Piestan (for both)

Bratislava, Bratislavské lekarske listy, No 10, 1963, pp
585-594

"Aminotripeptidase Activity of the Synovial Effusion I."

PETKOVIC, K.; MARKVIC, Olivera

The presence and the problem of vertical spreading of Inoceramus
in the sediments of the Upper Cretaceous in the Balkan Peninsula.
Bul sci nat SAN 25 no.7:27-33 '59. (EEAI 9:12)
(Balkan Peninsula--Inoceramus)

MARKOVIC, Oskar, promovany farmacevt. 'inc.

Determination of the stilis acid by paper chromatography.
Chem zvesti 18 no.1 p28-3

1. Vyskumný ústav reumatických bolezí, Plzeň.

ea

MARKOVIC, P.

1C

Rearing calves by feeding on sour milk. Peter Markovic
Statni vyz. istavy zemědělství, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Czechoslovak Akad. Zemědělského 23, 106-75 (1950). -- In the
calf's stomach an acid medium is formed which strongly
reduces the activity of harmful microorganisms. The quan-
tity of sour milk can be increased 10 to 20% because it is
more fully utilized. The young calves grow faster and ac-
quire a better resistance to disease. The daily increase in
wt. was 0.00 to 1,780 g. (1,000 g. av.). Sour milk proved
a good substitute for colostrum in its physiol. effects.
Jan Mücka

1951

MARKOVIC, .

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: VESTNIK, VOL. 6, no. 1, 1959

Markovic, P. Purposeful raising of young cattle as a means
of increasing productivity and efficiency of labor on collective
farms. p. 58

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

MIRKOVIC, Aleksandar; TADIC, Mirjana; MIRKOVIC, Predrag

A case of a rare deformity of the uterus and vagina. Diagnosis and therapy. Srpski. arh. celok. lek. 92 no. 98903-206 316.

1. Ginekološko-akusertika klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu. (pravnik: prof. dr. Božidar Milaevic).

SIMIC, B. S.; STOSIC, S.; RAKOVIC, V.; LAZOVIC, Z.; MARKOVIC, R.; NIKOLIC, D.;
LALOVIC, O.; DOKMANOVIC, M.

Nutrition and nutritional conditions of female students in the home
"Vera Blagojevic". Hemoglobin, total serum proteins and hematocrit
as indices of nutritional conditions. Glas. hig. inst. 9 no.3/4:51-57
JL-D '60.

(NUTRITION SURVEYS) (HEMOGLOBIN) (BLOOD PROTEINS)
(BLOOD CELLS) (STUDENTS)

DUKIC, Dragomir; CIRIC, Miodrag; MARKOVIC, Radojka; CARVEIC, Milica

Contribution to the study of rickets in our country. Srpski arh.
celok. lek. 88 no.5:535-543 My '60.

1. Decje odeljenje Opste bolnice "Dr Mihajlo Ilic" u Kragujevcu.
Sef: dr Dragomir Dukic.

(RICKETS epidemiol)

DUKIC, Dragomir, dr.; CAREVIC, Milica; MARKOVIC, Radojka

Our experience with the treatment of tuberculous meningitis. Srpski
arh. celok. lek. 88 no.11:1089-1095 N '60.

1. Decje odeljenje Opste bolnice "Dr Mihajlo Ilic" u Kragujevcu.

(TUBERCULOSIS MENINGEAL ther)

SIMIC, B. S.; MARKOVIC, R.; STOSIC, S.; NIKOLIC, D.; LAZOVIC, Z.; RAKOVIC, V.;
LALOVIC, O.; DOKMANOVIC, M.

Nutrition and nutritional status of students. Some body characteristics
resulting from different forms of nutrition. Higijena 13 no.2:113-122
'61.

(NUTRITIONAL SURVEYS) (BODY WEIGHT)
(BODY HEIGHT) (STUDENTS)

MARKOVIC, R

OSR

Y

SIMIC, B.S.; MARKOVIC, R.; RAKOVIC, V.; TODOROVIC, P.

Federal Institute of Health (Federalni zdravotnický ústav), Belgrade;
Institute of Hygiene, Medical faculty of the university, Belgrade

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Hygiena, No 3, 1963, pp 129-136

"Influence of Diets with Different Fat Content on the Status of Nutrition"

SIMIC, B.S.; SIMIC, A.; MARKOVIC, R.; TODOROVIC, P.

Longitudinal study on the effect of diets with different caloric values, with varied amounts and contents of fats and with diverse sodium chloride levels on the blood pressure and on the incidence of abnormal electrocardiographic pictures in the aged. Acta med. jugosl. 17 no.2:154-174 '63.

S

SIMIC, B.S.; MARKOVIC, R.; SIMIC, A.; RAKOVIC, V.; TODOROVIC, P.

Effect of hyper- and hypocaloric diets prepared on vegetable oil, margarine and lard on the level of cholesterol phospholipids and total lipids in the blood and on the blood pressure in the elderly. Acta med. iugosl. 17 no.2:211-228 '63.

S

MARKOVIC, Radojko S., dipl. inz.

Computation of vaults with circular inner and outer backs.
Zeleznice Jug 20 no. 2:17-25 '64.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032510019-9

SECRET INFORMATION

Report of the
Acting Director

Re: [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032510019-9"

BORISAVLJEVIC, Miodrag, student (Beograd, Filipa Klajica 28);
MATOVIC, Vladimir, tehnicki saradnik; MARKOVIC, Radomir,
tehnicki saradnik, geograf

Current problems in aviation. Tesla no.13/14:34-35 S-0 '55.

SIMIC, B.S.; SIMIC, A.; MARKOVIC, R.; KOVACEVIC, M.; RAKOVIC, V.;
PUTNIK, D.; DIVANOVIC, B.; JOCIC, V.; ANICIC, M.

Diet, blood lipids and other indices of cardiovascular diseases
in 3 regions of Serbia. Acta med. Jugosl. 18 no.3:185-203 '64.

1. Savezni zavod za zdravstvenu zaštitu i Higijenski institut
Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.

SIMIC, Bozidar; MARKOVIC, Ruzica; SIMIC, Arsenije; RAKOVIC, Vera;
MANDIC, Milivoje.

Determination of the frequency of anemia using the hemoglobin
level in rural inhabitants. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 92 br. 6:
643-647 Je '64

1. Savezni zavod za zdravstvenu zaštitu u Beogradu ("pravnik:
dr. Herbert Kraus) ; Higijenski institut Medicinskog fakulteta
Univerziteta u Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr. Miomir Savicevic).

MARKOVIC, RADOVAN N.

MARKOVIC, RADOVAN N. Poznavanje elektrotehnickog materijala. Beograd, Naučna knjiga, 1955. 336 p. (Technology of electrotechnical materials. illus., bibl.)
CU Not in DLC

TECHNOLOGY
Beograd, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

MARKOVIC, R. N

MARKOVIC, R. Magnetic semiconductors in the technique of telecommunications. p. 8.

Vol. 4, no. 4, Oct. 1955
TELEKOMUNIKACIJE
Beograd, Yugoslavia

so: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

MARKOVIC, Radovan, inz., prof.

The operation "Tinkertoy," turning point in electronic
constructions. Tesla no.13/14:5-8 S-0 '55.

1. Elektrotehnicki fakultet, Beograd.

MARKOVIC, Radovan, prof., inz.

Radiometeorology and weather forecast. Tesla no.15/16:5-9
N-D '55.

1. Elektrotehnicki fakultet u Beogradu.

MARKOVIC, R.

Ferroelectric phenomena in some ceramic masses and the
use of compound titanates in the field of telecommunication.
p. 1. Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1956. TELEKOMUNIKACIJE.
Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library
of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

MARKOVIC, R.

Connection between the dielectric constant and dielectric losses. p. 226. Vol. 11, No. 2, 1956. TEHNIKA. Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

MARKOVIC, R.

New materials and elements in electronics and telecommunication.
p. 480. TEHNIKA (Savez inzenjera i tehnicara Jugoslavije)
Beograd. Vol. 11, no. 4, 1956

SOURCE: East Europe Accession Lists (EEAL),
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

MARKOVIC, S. CTC,

MARKOVIC, S. CTC, An apparatus for central regulation of communication with telecommand and telecontrol.

Vol. 10, no. 8, Aug. 1954

ZELEZNICE
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAL), BOL. 4, no. 9,
Sept; 1955

MARKOVIC, S.

Mechanical testing of railroad-car resistance. p. 477.
(Tehnika, Vol. 12, no. 3, 1957, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LS, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957, Uncl.

MARKOVIC, S.

Construction and types of railroad wheel systems. v. 13.
(GLASNIK, Vol. 13, No. 7, July 1957.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

12(3)

MUG/1-59-3-36.57

AUTHOR: Marković, Štefan, Engineer and Professor (Beograd)
TITLE: The Comfort of Modern RR Vehicles. (Udobnost savremenih
železničkih vozila). I.

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 489-493 (YUG)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the improvements of those factors which contribute towards the comfort of RR passengers in Western Europe and USA, i.e. steady motion, shape of seats and space allotted to individual seats, internal arrangements of RR cars and sleepers, auxiliary compartments, such as toilets, washrooms, corridors, luggage compartments, etc., lighting, heating and ventilation, air-conditioning and sound insulation. There are 8 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Mašinski fakultet Univerziteta (Mechanical Engineering Department of the University), Beograd.

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1958.
Card 1/1

MARKOVIC, S.

Comfort of modern railroad cars II, p. 677

TEHNIKA (Savez inzenjera i tehnicara Jugoslavije) Beograd, Yugoslavia .
Vol. 14, no. 4, Apr 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions EEAI LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncla.

MARKOVIC, Stevan, ing., prof. (Beograd, Kneza Milosa 43)

New passenger cars of Yugoslav Railroads for international traffic. Tehnika Jug 16 no.10:1865-1873 0 '61.

1. Masinski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

LESIC, Dura, redovni profesor, dr inz., MARKOVIC, Stevan, dr. inz.

Some experiences from the concentration of Jordan phosphates.
Rudar glasnik no.1:5-15 '63.

1. Rudarsko-geoloski fakultet Universiteta u Beogradu,
upravnik tutu, Beograd, i clan Redakcionog odbora,
"Rudarski glasnik. Bulletin of Mines". (for Lesic).
2. Zavod za pripremu mineralnih sirovina, Beograd (for Markovic).

MARKOVIC, S., dr inz.

"Conditions for the flotation of beryl" by C. W. Nutt and
K. Bomley. Reviewed by S. Markovic. Rudar glasnik 1
106-1C7 '64.

MARKOVIC, Stevan, dr inz.

The wet process applied in the extraction of asbestos at the
Stragari Mine. Rudar glasnik no.3:35-40 '62.

1. Rudarski institut, Zavod za PMS, Beograd.

~~MARKVIC Stevan~~, prof. inz. (Beograd, Kneza Milosa 40)

A critical analysis of the UIC cars of the "X" and "Y" types.
Tehnika Jug:Suppl.:Sachracaj 10 no.1:171-177 Ja '63.

1. Masinski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

CA

7

Crystalline substance deposited on graphite anode rods
Tihomil Mirkovic ("Elektrohrona," Jajce, Yugoslavia)
Bulletin de chimie Belge 15, 253-4 (1950) (English summary)
A white deposit which, during electrolysis of alkali metal
chlorides in Hg cells, gradually formed on the lower part
of the graphite rods which support the anodes, was analyzed
and found to contain the following ions. Na, K, Ca, Mg,
Fe⁺⁺, Cl, ClO, ClO₂, ClO₃, ClO₄, and SO₄. S. B. B.

MARKOVIC, T.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

A contribution to the study of the **corrosive** properties of ferrosilicon containing small percentages of silicon. p. 53. MAFIA. Vol 3, No 3, March 1952.

Last European Accessions List. Library of Congress. Vol 2, No 3, March 1953.

UNCLASSIFIED

MARKOVIC, T.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Measuring by means of electrodes the rate of corrosion in ferrosilicon with small percentages of silicon content. p. 223. NAFKA. Vol 5, No 6, August 1952.

Last European Accessions List. Library of Congress. Vol 2, No 3, March 1953.

UNCLASSIFIED

MARKOVIC, I.

7
Fuels (2)

British Abst.
B I
Aug. 1953
Non-Ferrous Metallurgy

Corrosion of lead in the petroleum industry. I. M. Karšulin and T. Matković (Nafta, Zagreb, 1952, 3, 311-315).—The potential E_h of Pb foil in 0.001 n-HCl at room temp. falls from -300 to -190mv after 1 day, then rising to over -320 mv. on the 12th day falling sharply thereafter; similar variations in E_h are observed in 0.01n-NaOH. Corrosion of Pb in H_2SO_4 , as followed with the aid of a Pt indicator electrode, rises with increasing H_2SO_4 to 10N, falls from 10N. to 20N., rises gradually from 20N. to 30N., and then rises sharply.

R. TRUSCOTT

5-1485

MARKOVIC, T.

(3)

Corrosion of lead in the petroleum industry. II. M. Karulin
and T. Markovic (Nafta, Zagreb, 1952, 3, 353-359).—An e.m.f.
is observed between a smooth and a rough Pb plate in conc. H_2SO_4
when a stirrer immersed in the acid is switched on or off. Similar
effects are given by 7 : 3 mixtures of crude oil and conc. H_2SO_4 .
The effects are ascribed to establishment or abolition of concn.
gradients between the plates.

R. TRUSCOT.

10-13-54
gfp

MARKOVIC, T.

J 230. COKING EXPERIMENTS WITH RASA COAL FOR METALLURGICAL PURPOSES.

Kursulin, N. and Markovic, T. (Kem. Ind., Zagreb, 1953, vol. 2, 291, 292; Abstr. h. Chem. Abstracts, 1954, vol. 48, 1656). The coal from Rasa containing about 1.1% combustible sulphur, yields a coke with 5-6% combustible sulphur, which swells in a high degree during coking. Results of laboratory experiments are presented showing that with additions of 0.11 g of montmorillonite and 0.01 g of sodium carbonate per 5 g of coal, a coke is obtained containing 1.2% combustible sulphur, and having a reduced swelling tendency. Ultramarine is formed during the coking process, by the reaction of sulphur, montmorillonite, and sodium carbonate. CIA

MARKOVIC, T.

Fuel (2)

British Abst.
B I
Aug. 1953
Petroleum

Corrosion of lead in the petroleum industry. III. M. Karšulin and T. Marković (Naučna Zagovr., 1953, 3, 393-399). It has been observed that polarity alterations occur in 2N-NaOH, in the same way as in conc. H_2SO_4 , between two Pb electrodes of different surface condition which were connected in a short circuit. Previous to polarity alteration, the rough electrode has a higher potential than the smooth one, while after polarity alteration the reverse is the case. The influence of the surfaces on the depolarisation current in the element Pt-Pb (rough) and Pt-Pb (smooth) is discussed in connection with differences observed in the case of NaOH and NaCl. Consequently, the Tödt method is not suitable for quant. determinations, if surface conditions are not taken into account. The investigation of the corrosion of Pb in NaCl solutions of different concn by the above method gave satisfactory results. The action of H_2S and of Na₂S on the corrosion of Pb in NaOH, NaCl, and H_2SO_4 has been investigated. Depending on the concn of S in the electrolyte, Pb sulphides are formed which partially inhibit corrosion of Pb in these solutions. The intensities of corrosion currents in these systems are dependent upon NaOH, NaCl, or H_2SO_4 concn, which influence the solubility of the S layer of the Pb surface.

O. P. 1953

MARCOVIC T.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
Metallurgy and Metallography

Vyska (Ugreshava), 1953, 705 (1953). - Two methods were applied for determining the rates of corrosion of Fe in various soils. Measurements of current intensities of elements Pt-wet soil-Fe, where Pt is used as an auxiliary electrode, show that two types of the corrosion of Fe in sands, clays, and clayey soils can be differentiated: a passive one, when the soil is completely covered with a water layer, and an active one, when the soil is below its water limit. In the first case the corrosion is less intensive, because the water layer on the soil hinders the diffusion of O₂. Both cases are distinguished by different forms of curves representing current intensities vs. time. The other method applies two Fe electrodes, a smooth one and a rough one, for measuring current intensities of the element Fe (rough)-wet soil-Fe (smooth), as a measure of the soil-corrosivity. The method was checked by adding small amounts of electrolytes, as NaCl, KCl, MgCl₂, H₂SO₄, HNO₃, and HCl to soil samples, and measuring the time needed to compensate the electrode potential as a measure of the soil-corrosivity, i.e. its increase by the addition of electrolytes. N. Pavlje

T. MARKOVIC

YUGO

The mechanism of the electrochemical metal corrosion in the cell: platinum electrolysis base metal. T. Markovic (Tehn. Pak., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). Zavod za znanosti, 82-0 (1954). The modern knowledge of corrosion phenomena is discussed. The current is plotted from the cell

Pt|NaCl|ferro-Si (1) and if the I contains more Fe than would correspond to FeSi, the current keeps on flowing until such a time that all the excess Fe will have gone into solution. If in the exptl. with anodes of Zn, Sn, Pb, Al, or Fe, the surface of the Pt cathode is increased slowly from 1 to 20 sq. mm., a max. of the current intensity, i_1 , will be noted at about 3 sq. mm. From 10 to 20 sq. mm. there will be proportional to the surface. One noble metal, mechanically or otherwise occluded in another, will form a local cathode and thus promote corrosion as an activator. Anything that gives rise to an oxide skin will slow down corrosion; this can be seen easily when plotting side by side the current obtained from the cell Pt|KCl|Pb with the one from Pt|KCl + 2% H₂O|Pb.

MARKOVIC, T.

YUGO.

YU. O.

The ratio water-air as important factor of the corrosion of metals in soil. Tibor Markovic and Bojan Spibar (Tehn. Fak., Zagreb, Yugoslavia) *Vesnik metraža* 4, 140-9 (1954); cf. C.A. 48, 12008f. Metals like Fe and Al were immersed in soil, and the current obtained in the chain Pt/soil/metal, under N protection, was measured. The starting currents for fine sand, coarse sand, ordinary clay, montmorillonite, and sandy poiller's clay are 0.08, 0.09, 0.14, 0.012, and 0.015 ma., resp., the final currents after 70 min. are 0.001, 0.005, 0.0015, 0.001, and 0.0008 ma., resp. Thus it can be seen that soils rich in air and low in H₂O, like fine sand, do not corrode too much, and the same holds true for soils high in H₂O and low in air, like montmorillonite. But if the soil has sufficient H₂O to form the electrolyte and sufficient air to form the depolarizer, like ordinary clay, a heavy corrosion will occur. The fact that Pt was used as one electrode does not invalidate this aspect; similar values are obtained in a chain: rough Fe/soil/polished Pt.

Werner Jacobson

M.R.Kovic, T.

YUGO.

The influence of the electrolyte upon the rate of iron corrosion in the soil. A. Matkovic and B. Solbar (Tehnički Pak Zavod, Yugoslavia). *Zagrebačka Škola*, 201-3 (1964), c. C.A. 48: 12206; 1964, 120084. M. presents new evidence that Pt electrodes can be used to get correct information about soil corrosivity and the rate of corrosion of Fe in soil. NaCl (0-50 g.) were mixed with 20 g. sand (ground flint-stone) and the current in the cell Pt/NaCl + sand/Fe measured. Repeated measurements check within the exp'tl. error ($\pm 10\%$). If the ratio of the surfaces Pt:Fe is kept from 1:5 to 2:1. Similar expts. can be done with clay and other soils, also with MgCl₂ and Ca(OH)₂ as electrolytes. Curves are plotted of the currents measured w/ the humidity of the soil used, and an empirical equation $I = kv^n$ is derived which best fits the curves obtained, where I is the amt. of electricity, v the H₂O in the soil, and k and n are const. which are characteristic for each kind of soil used.

Werner Jacobson

Markovic, T.

14 *Effect of Zinc on the Yield of Alfalfa* in Soil. The following
experiment was conducted at the University of Illinois in 1934. It
was designed to determine the effect of zinc on the yield of alfalfa.
Alfalfa seed, 2.5% Zn, or 3 or 5% Cu, were sown in
soil from three different sources. The soil was treated with
lime and manure, and the plots were covered with
straw mulch. Potassium was added to all plots. The soil was re-
moved from the plots as soon as possible of each potter's day,
and ordinary clay was used to fill the plots. Al with 2.5% Zn
showed the best yield.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032510019-9"

M. F. Quigley, L.D.T.O.M.

The solution of various metals in contact with rotating platinum electrodes (Ullman, Markovic, Werkhoff, and Kortesius 5-191-1954) and the effect of cathode surface on the rate of corrosion was investigated in a cell employing a rotating Pt cathode and various metals, such as Zn, Pb, Al, and Fe, as stationary anodes. In the case of Pt there was an almost linear relation between surface area and current strength at a const. period of time for surfaces up to 20 sq. min. In a plot of current *vs.* surface area for various electrolytes the curves intersected where current was zero and surface area were both zero or where current was zero and surface area was greater than zero. A definite distribution of cathode and anode spots was indicated. Addn. of H_2O_2 to the electrolyte caused it to revert to a corrosive chem. condition.

M. F. Quigley

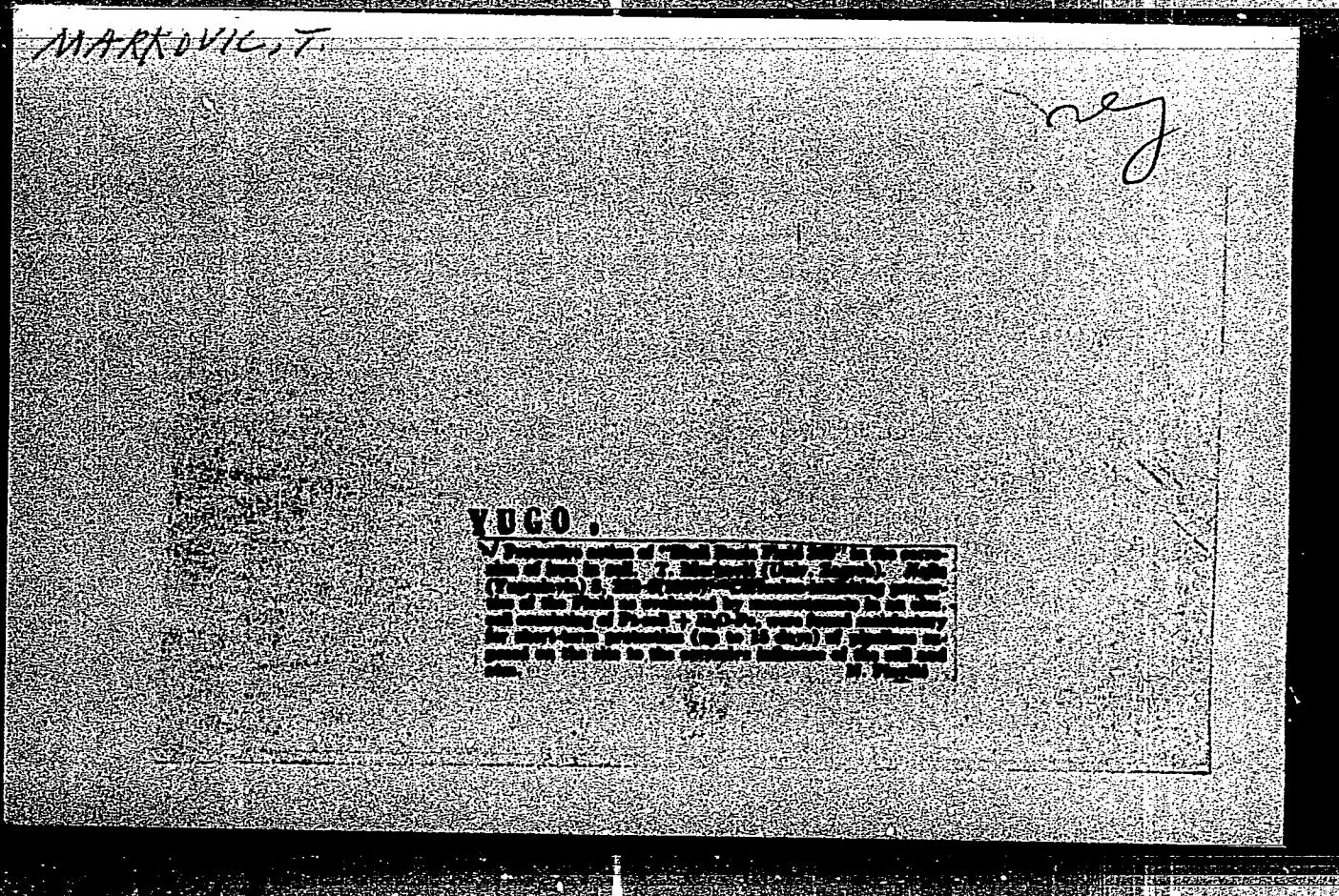
MARKOVIC, ROMYL

The building up of the double layer on iron and lead electrodes in soils.—Tiborul Marković and P. Kirkov. *Werkstoffe u. Korrasion*, 24, 310 (1954).—The building-up of the double layer on Fe and Pb electrodes was studied by means of Hickling's method (*C.A.*, 34, 35907). Only the first part of the Helmholtz double layer forms on an Fe electrode in sand-contg. soils at water contents below the satn. limit; above the satn. value the same build-up is shown as in distilled water. A Pb electrode displays in clay-contg. soil a double film, which resembles that which builds up in an electrolyte. In this case, the capacity of the diffuse part of the double layer is greater than that of the Helmholtz double layer.

M. P. Quately

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032510019-9"

MARDOVIC, TIHOMIL

YUGO.

Inhomogeneity of the soil and its varying composition as
reason of corrosion phenomena. Tihomil Markovic (Zag-
reb, Marulicev trg 20/1, Yugoslavia), Zbirka znanj, glaz. 3,
No. 7, 8-12 (1955); C. C.A. 48: 120081. The current
of Fe/sol II/Fe is measured. It is found that this
current will change greatly with the H₂O and the air in the
soil, and a sample, upon aeration, will change the galva-
nometer readings. If NaCl is added, the readings will not
necessarily increase with increasing amounts thereof, as higher
amounts of NaCl cannot be dissolved or dispersed. Thus, in one
example, the current drawn from such a cell prepared from
soil with NaCl addition for 70 mg. NaCl/25 g. (sand plus clay)
was higher (0.03 mA.) than the one from such a cell with 25
mg. NaCl only (0.02 mA.), yet lower than the one from a 40
mg. NaCl cell (0.042 mA.). W. J.

MARKOVIC

✓ The mechanism of the corrosion of iron in the ground.
T. Markovic, Z. Drapal, and D. Zajic, *Kemijski Institut*,
Zagreb, *Yugoslavia*; *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, *120*(8), 1973, *MIC*
The rate of corrosion is proportional to the concentration of Fe^{2+} +
the solute by 0.77. The porosity of the soil is such that the
active and passive types of Fe corrosion in soils (c) (1) (A)
(B) (S817, 40, 22226) are determined by the path of water to air
(O) in the soil which controls Fe corrosion by the rate of
diffusion of O. The rate of diffusion of O to the metal in a
soil with a thin H₂O layer depends on the resistance of the phase
boundary between the H₂O layer over the soil and the metal;
phase boundary between the soil layer and the metal;
and of the transition of a water molecule of the boundary; and the
rate of diffusion of O through the soil and the interface of total resist-
ance resistance of soil and the interface of total resist-
ance is smaller. The rate of corrosion of Fe is a change or is
a completely small and is a 1st order reaction. N. PAYER

Markovic, T.

Y U L

L E R M

The influence of periodic ventilation on the soil corrosion of aluminum. — J. Markovic and M. Karaulin (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). — *Vestnik naucn. i tehn. korporacije* 6, 8-9 (1955). — In the cells Pt/damp soil/Al(I) or Al₂₀₃/damp soil/Al(II), the Al displays an active or passive behavior, depending on the degree of saturation of the soil by water. — An increase in the water content of the soil causes an increase in the activity of the Al in I and in the activity of the passified Al in II. The Al suddenly becomes passive when the satm. limit is reached. — The ratio of water to air (O₂) in the soil does not influence the rate of corrosion of Al in soil. — Electrolytes (NaCl, KCl, Al₂(SO₄)₃) do not influence the type of corrosion. — If the soil is in an atm. of N₂, then the Al in the cells always remains passive. — Periodic fluctuations in corrosion behavior follow periodic saturation of the soil with water. — M. I. Dushay.

MARKOVIC, Tihomil

GERM.

Study of Soil Corrosion of Aluminums. Ober der Badische
Aluminium (Germany) Technical Works
Report No. 1, 1954, p. 100
Effect of air and water on the soil on corrosion rate. Graphs

MARKOVIC, Tihomir

✓ Theoretical principles of the kinetics of aqueous
Dissolve-Markovic and Vassiliev-Dolgikh (1987) reaction
Journal of Physical Chemistry (Yaroslavl) 1987, No. 10, p. 17-21 (1988) - 21. 10. 1988
48, 1988 - As evidenced by kinetic measurements, the
well-known, the so-called "Vassiliev-Dolgikh" reaction in H₂O solution
and ethanol, corresponds to that of a zero- and a 1st-order reaction
resp.

N. Pavlov

MARSHAL

*V*The mechanism of the corrosion of iron in soils. T. Mirkovic, Z. Drapic, and B. Sribar (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Metallurgia*, Tomasz 4, 334-7 (1965); *cf. C.I.* # 120009. The behavior of Fe in soils depends on the water-air ratio of the soil. If the water content of the soil is below the min. limit of the soil then corrosion processes can proceed. The rate of corrosion of Fe depends on the pH value of the soil if the corrosion takes place in an excess of O₂. Expt. indicate that the corrosion of Fe in anoxic soils is a reaction of the 1st order. In water-saturated soils it follows the diffusion law. M. P. Crumpton



~~Tihomil Marković~~ Tihomil Marković, 7.1.6.1955

The mechanism of the corrosion of lead in the ground.
Tihomil Marković (Univ. Zagreb), *Nauka* (Yugoslavia) 6,
355-63 (1955). The corrosion of Pb in any soil is always of
the passive type (*C.A.* 48, 12008), irrespective of the water
to air relation, but rates of Pb corrosion decrease the more
the soil is satd. with H₂O. Increasing addns. of HCO₃⁻ to a
soil enhance the corrosion of Pb up to a certain crit. rate,
which on further addns. decreases. Activation of the Pb
corrosion in a soil by HCO₃⁻ depends only a little on the
smoothness of the Pb surface. N. Playlif

Metal

D

MARKOVIC, T.

CW ✓ The effect of light on the solubility of copper in electrolytes. T. Markovic and D. Juric. *Vesnica o Korrodu* 5, No. 1, p. 1-10, 1963. A protective film formed on the surface of Cu electrodes. If a Cu electrode is immersed in a 0.01N KCl solution and exposed to light, the solubility of Cu in the solution increases. This increase in solubility is proportional to the intensity of light. The solubility of Cu in the solution increases with increasing concentration of KCl. The solubility of Cu in the solution decreases with increasing concentration of FeSO₄. The solubility of the exposed Cu electrode was slightly reduced by the addition of 1 ml. of 0.001M FeSO₄ into the 0.01N KCl solution. The sensitivity of Fe to visible light caused the formation of a more stable system which could be represented by the equation: $\text{Fe}^{++} + \text{Cu}^{++} + \text{I}^- = \text{Fe}^{+++} + \text{Cu}^+$

*M. Z. Demiray**3**2*

Markovic, T.

✓ Model tests for studying cathodic protection in soil.
T. Markovic, *Werkstoffe u. Korrosion* 6, 650-1 (1955).
Tests were carried out under varying conditions of the
water-air concn. by means of model cells. The cells con-
tained two electrodes of different metals of the same size.
Fe in metallic connection with Zn was found to be almost
completely protected with increased attack of the Zn as the
base electrode, if the corrosion occurred under a lack of O.
The accession of O to the electrode was hindered by rain or
the soil with water. M. F. Quinley

MOSCOW, L.

WYWIÓRZ, T.: Prz. E. Correctional style in scil. correctional institutions
of its judicial protection. . '7.

Vol. 7, No. 3, 195:

LENINSKI PRZEW.

TECHN. GY

Yugoslavia

See: East European Assessments, Vol. 5, 1976

MP-KOU.C, T.

Temperature Coefficient and Heat of Activation of the Corrosion Reaction for Buried Iron. T. Markovic, M. Karanin, Z. Dusek and D. Zager. (Werkstoffe Korrasion, 1980, 2, March, 138-150). From small-scale laboratory experiments, the authors conclude that the corrosion of iron by various soils can be defined in terms of the water/air ratio in the soil, the temperature coefficient of the reaction and its heat of activation. The average value of the temperature coefficient is 1.9 approx. for soils containing 20% of water or 1.7 approx. for saturated soils; at these two levels of water concentration the heats of activation vary, according to the soil, from 10 to 19 kcal or from 8 to 11 kcal, respectively.—J. O. K.

M. J. S. / 4
S. J. S. / 4

MARKOVIC, T.

10-31
The role of the disperse phase in the corrosion of iron in soil. T. Markovic, B. Jajcevic, and N. Pavacic. Werkstoffe u. Korrosion 7, 385-390 (1956). — The effect of the soil-water to soil-air ratio upon the spread of corrosion on vertically arranged partly immersed Fe specimens was studied in various soils. In soils unsaturated with water the entire surface of the Fe specimen is covered with corrosion products, but attack is limited to areas near the waterline if the saturation of the soil is exceeded. The effect of sediments upon the corrosion of Fe depends in the first place on the size of the particles, the height of the sediment vol., and the nature of the electrolyte. Variation of the dispersity distribution, such as by an increased no. of particles, or by coarsening, causes a noticeable effect upon the O₂ distribution at those places along the column of liquid where the sediments are suspended. M. F. Quigley.

Abt. 3
oag

Underground Cathodic Protection.—H. T. Markovic, Z. Dugi, and D. Sevdic (*Werkstoffe u. Korrasion*, 1956, 7, 112) 705-709.— Cf. M., *Ibid.*, 10, 566, preceding abstract. Further tests on the cathodic protection of steel reported, designed further to elucidate the importance of the air:water ratio in soil. Quantitative data are given which can be used either to characterize the aggressiveness of soils or to construct corrosion curves for the materials to be protected. Tests on four soil varieties for up to 15 days are shown graphically.—J. C.

J.C.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application, Corrosion and Corrosion Protection. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 29138
Author : Markovic, T.
Inst :
Title : Corrosion Current-pH Diagrams for Some Metals and
Alloys.
Orig Pub : Zastita Mater, 5, No 7, 248-253 (1957) (in Serbo-Croat
with a French summary)
Abstract : The results from the determination of the corrosion cur-
rent by the intersection of the anodic and cathodic po-
larization curves are given. A relation is presented
which gives the corrosion current in terms of the weight
loss in g/s per m² per day. Data obtained on Pb, Al,
and alloys of the latter with 1.6 and 2.96% Mg as well
as Mg confirm the applicability of the method to the

Card 1/2

MARKOVIC, T.

3
27 18
Cathodic protection of iron against corrosion by galvanic cells :
increasing efficiency by reducing aggressiveness of soil. I, II.
T. Markovic (Nafta, Zagreb, 1957. 8. 67-74; 103-107) (27)
A. L. H.

/1 P.S.
MT

Y MARKOVIC T

2
4E30
4E4f

2

III. Cathodic protection of iron against corrosion by galvanic cells; possibilities of increasing its efficiency by weakening the aggressiveness of soil. T. Markovic. *Nauka i Tekhnika*, 1987, 8 (6), 147-50. On the basis of former researches on the rate of metal corrosion in soil, the influence of the water-to-air ratio in soil on the cathodic protection of iron in soil has been tested on a lab scale by the galvanic method. The water-to-air ratio in soil has been taken as the starting point in explaining the electrochemical processes in the cell Fe-soil + water-less precious metal. At the same time the water-to-air ratio was used for the kinetic process, showing the progress of corrosion of the cathodically protected iron and the anodic material (Zn and Mg). In this way the protection in soil which was not water-saturated was 10 times less effective than in a water-saturated soil. The aggressiveness of soil can be reduced by saturating the soil with water, and thus the effectiveness of the cathodic protection increases. This observation has been used for calculating the cathodic protection of pipelines in soils in which the aggressiveness has been reduced. The uncoated iron pipe which serves for water supply and for the flooding of the adjacent ground was being used as anode. The calculations have shown that ca one ton of water is necessary for a 1-km pipeline. The tin coating of 5 mm thickness on the 1-inch iron pipe is sufficient for effective cathodic protection during 10 years in a water-saturated soil.

(Author's abstract.)

18
29

Corrosion behavior of aluminum and its alloys in electrolytes by means of corrosion current-pH diagrams. T. V. Kostylev and U. M. Baliga (Univ. Zaporizhia, Ukraine). Zh. Tekhnicheskaya Kemiya 6, 419-4 (1967). Corrosion was studied by plotting corrosion current i_c (obtained from anodic and cathodic polarization curves) versus the initial pH of the corroding media. The corrosion of 99.9% Al in HCl, HNO₃, H₂SO₄, NaOH, NaOH-KOH, and Na(OH) at 20° is illustrated by a diagram. The corrosion current i_c is also expressed as wt. loss per day ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2 \text{ day}$). A corrosion current of 1 μA corresponds to a wt. loss of 3.63 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2 \text{ day}$. Current-pH data are tabulated for Al alloys containing the following: Mg 0.45; Mn 0.57; and Cu 3.00%; Mg 1.8; Mn 0.9; Cr 0.17; and Zn 3.07; Mg 2.00; Mn 0.51; and Cr 0.18%; and Mg 4.6; Mn 0.20%. M. F. O'Conney

5
1

Distr: 4E20

*T. Mukawa and Y. Itohara, *Wirkungs- u. Korrosion* 9, 112 (1968).* A current-pH diagram is given for Pb of 99.99% purity immersed in dil. solns of H_2SO_4 , NaOH, KOH and HCl at 25°C, showing

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MARKOVIC T.

8

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MARKOVIC, T.

5
1

Distr: 4E2c

*✓ The corrective behavior of mannequins and its presentation
in 1951 experiments upon children and adults by Markovic,
C. T. Markovic and L. Rubinek (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia).
Psychological Review, Vol. 61, No. 3 (1954).—A review article
by Markovic. References.*

dm
JL

S/081/62/000/005/048/112
B151/B101

AUTHORS: Laćan, M., Markovic, Tihomil, Cubranic, A.

TITLE: Curves of corrosive flow - pH of medium for lead submerged in organic acids

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 301, abstract 51208 (Glasnik Khem. drushtva, v. 23-24, nos. 7-10, 1958-1959, 401-408)

TEXT: The mechanism of Pb corrosion in several organic acids is studied. The rate of Pb corrosion in HCOOH at low concentrations is determined by the diffusion processes. The kinetics of Pb corrosion in COOH-COOH is determined by the solubility of $Pb(COO)_2$ formed on the surface of the object. The rate of Pb corrosion in CH_3COOH at pH 2.5 with a constant rate of O_2 feed is at first accelerated and then falls as a result of the passivation of the Pb surface. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Distr: 4E2C
Corrosion inhibitors in water and aqueous solutions.
Tiborul Marković (Univ. Zagreb). Nofla (Yugoslavia) 9,
1980 (1980). Inorg. and org. corrosion inhibitors are re-
viewed. 12 references.

3
I-AJIC/MW

Inhibition of some metals in electrolytes. *Journal of Macromic (Univ. Zembla, Yugoslavia). Tomica (Belgrade) 19, No. 1-2 (1960).* — By a series of measurements of corrosion current intensities expressed in terms of mm. wt. loss of wt. in g./sq. in.-day in inhibited (i.e.) and uninhibited (n) systems of Zn, Mg-Cu, or brass and mineral acids, a functional relation was established between the i_{in} and i_n values for a given pH and inhibitor concn. A logarithmic graphic correlation of these values is presented by which corrosion current intensities of inhibited systems can be extrapolated.

N. Plevac

Y/002/62/000/008/001/002
D267/D307

AUTHORS: Babić, R. and Marković, T.

TITLE: Preparation of nitrobenzene by the electrochemical nitration of benzene

PERIODICAL: Kemija u Industriji, no. 8, 1962, 476-477

TEXT: The present study was carried out (on a laboratory scale) to establish the optimum conditions of the process. Separation of the anode from the cathode compartment had hardly any effect on the yields and no diaphragms were therefore used. As regards the optimum proportion of H₂SO₄, the highest yield (86%) of C₆H₅NO₂ was obtained when 73.7 g of H₂SO₄ was added to 44 g of C₆H₆. The proportion of HNO₃ required for nitration is 30%, as compared with 50% in the conventional method. The yield is virtually independent of current density (within the limits between 0.055 and 0.4 a/cm²); similarly, the duration of nitration has a very small effect on the yield, the optimum figure being 50 min, when the yield attains 85% ↴

Card 1/2

Preparation of nitrobenzene ...

Y/002/62/000/008/001/002
D267/J307

at 50°C. Compared with the conventional method of preparing $C_6H_5NO_2$ by the nitration of C_6H_6 in the presence of H_2SO_4 , the electrochemical nitration allows the use of smaller proportions of HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 , so that recovery of the nitrating mixture requires less heat; it is also claimed that the apparatus involved would be simpler in construction. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut za rudarska i kemijsko-tehnološka istraživanja, Tuzla (Research Institute of Mining and Chemical Technology, Tuzla)

Card 2/2

RADAK, B.; MARKOVIC, V.; DRAGANIC, I.

Radiation dosimetry of the reactor RA at Vinca. Measurements by isothermal calorimeter. Bul Inst Nucl 12:7-41 O '64.

1. The Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidrich," Department of Radiation Chemistry, Vinca. 2. Member of the Editorial Board, "Bulletin of the Institute of Nuclear Sciences 'Boris Didrich'" (for Draganic).

KRASNICKI, Sz.; DIMITRIJEVIC, Z.; MAGLIC, R.; MARKOVIC, V.; TODOROVIC, J.;
WANIC, A.

Temperature dependence of spin fluctuation scattering of neutrons
on pyrrhotite. Inst fiz jadr report no.280:1-24 '63.

1. Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Krakow (for Krasnicki and Wanic).
2. Institute for Nuclear Sciences, Vinca, Yugoslavia (for
Dimitrijevic, Maglic, Markovic, Todorovic).

OSTOJIC, B.; NAGIĆ, I.; MAREŠIĆ, V.

Fatal injuries in boxing. Acta chir. Jugosl. 11 no.2: 2-107
'64

1. Urološka klinika (Upravnik: prof. dr. S. Petković) i Neuro-
hirurska klinika (Upravnik: prof. dr. S. Kostić) Medicinskog
fakulteta u Beogradu.

MARKOVIC, Vera D, biolog.

Chromosomal anomalies as an indication of the degree of radiation
injury. Vojnosanit. pregl. 21 no.6:409-411 Je '64

I. Institut za eksperimentalnu medicinu, Vojnomedicinska akademija
u Beogradu.

MARKOVIC, Z.

International trade and structural changes in the world merchant
marine. Medun transp 8 no.8:535-537 Ag '62.

MARKOVIC, Z.

Investments in the public highway transportation of Great Britain.
Medun transp 8 no.8:561-564 Ag '62.

MARKOVIC, Z.

Problems of Italian shipping. Medun transp 8 no.11:714116
N '62.

MARKOVIC, Z.

French ports struggling for the overseas freight of the
European Economic Community. Medun transp 9 no.1:31-32 Ja '63.

MARKOVIC, Z.

Japanese railroad transport. Medun transp 9 no.2:126 Fe '63.

MARKOVIC, Zdenka

Little by little, the traditional trampers disappear from the
field of dry cargoes. Medun transp 9 no.6:400-401 Je '63.

MARKOVIC, Z.

Great strides of the Finnish maritime economy. Medun transp
9 no. 11: 733-734 N '63.